

BURNS ESCAPED DEATH BY BOMB

Arrested Dynamiters Just
Before They Planned
to Kill Him.

WON BATTLE OF WITS

McManigal in Amazing Story
Tells of Detective's
Close Call.

OUTLINES WHOLE PLOT

Reveals Great Conspiracy to
Launch Nationwide Cam-
paign of Violence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Opera glasses turned on Orville E. McManigal from many parts of the Federal Court room when he came to the witness stand in the dynamiting cases, and for the first time society turned out to see him. Interest in every part of the crowded room was intense as the witness entered upon details of the great conspiracy which was to have its culmination in a nationwide dynamiting campaign in 1911. He told with dramatic effect how John J. McNamara laid out this campaign and how it included an attempt upon the life of William J. Burns, the detective. The witness had the riveted attention of court and spectators as he sat easily in the witness chair and related the story.

The story of the proposed attempt to do away with Detective Burns came almost at the conclusion of the day's testimony, and there was a coincidence in it in the fact that the place was ripe for execution at the very moment that Burns and his men were on the trail of McManigal and J. B. McNamara in Detroit and had been told that they were not, that "those fellows out there were too cheap," and McManigal had said to Hockin after the narration: "Well, you certainly did have your nerve with you."

McManigal's plan was to find out the detectives' rooms in Chicago, rent rooms in the same building and place a large quantity of dynamite in them, then at night get through the wall into the Burns office and arrange the dynamite so that the person who opened the door the next morning would explode it. This was in March, 1911, and there is little doubt but some such scheme would have been carried out had not the dynamiters been arrested in the month following.

Another interesting story was that of the blowing up of the medieval building at Springfield, Mass., on the morning of April 5, 1911, but a few days before the arrest of the conspirators. McManigal said that J. J. McNamara sent for him and when he came here he was told to go to Tiffin, Ohio, get some dynamite and take it to Boston and report to M. J. Young. The witness got forty pounds of dynamite and when he reached Boston he checked the suit case containing the explosives at the railway station and went to see Young. He found him at the Bridgman's Hall. Young asked him how he was fixed for money and offered him \$100, but the witness did not need it. Young then asked him if the amounts Hockin had held out of his pay had been squared and he replied that they had not and he had never received the \$50 Young sent him for the Boston Opera House job.

That," said Young, "was a present from our local and I will take up the matter at the next meeting of the executive board."

The witness and Young went to Springfield the next day and took a look at the medieval building that McManigal had come East to blow up.

"Forty pounds of dynamite won't do much to that tower," he told Young.

The chief of police was seated at the door of the police station and Young pointed to him and replied: "Well, place the forty pounds under the tower. It will give him a damned good shaking up anyway."

The witness said he placed the dynamite as directed and the explosion occurred the next morning at 2 o'clock, the tower being destroyed.

Taking up the story where he left off yesterday, McManigal said J. B. McNamara came to his room in Chicago on February 19, 1911, and told him that Local Union No. 1 of Chicago wanted some dynamite done. According to the story as McManigal said J. B. McNamara told him to him, the executive board of the local union had called Hockin in and asked him about the price. There were two factions among the leaders in the Chicago local, he said, and Ed Francis had gone before the board and said he had two men from Cleveland who would do the work, but that \$500 was the price. According to this story Hockin underbid Francis by telling the executive board that he would have the work done for \$300.

The dynamiter said they went out to South Chicago and looked at the work being put up for the Ironsides Company. On the following day they came to Indianapolis, saw J. J. McNamara, then went out to D. Jones's barn and got eighty pounds of dynamite, doing it up in four packages of twenty pounds each.

Reaching Chicago they took the explosive to McManigal's home and hid it under a stairway leading into the basement of the flat. The next day

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WILSON OFFERS TO THRASH MAN.

President-elect Angry When Photographer Snaps Him.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 22.—President-elect Wilson threatened to thrash a photographer who tried to take a snapshot after he had been refused permission to-day.

The Governor was talking to reporters at the time, and when he heard the click of the camera became angry and gave the photographer a dressing down. "I will undertake to thrash you, sir, if you want a thrashing. You are no gentleman," he said.

The photographer apologized later and was forgiven.

President-elect and Mrs. Wilson drove over to St. George's today and took luncheon at the Shore Hills Hotel.

Miss Eleanor and Miss Jessie Wilson were bicycling for the first time. Gov. Wilson also tried a wheel in his own yard.

The Governor has caught up with his correspondence, but has not yet started his annual message to the New Jersey Legislature.

The steamship Oruba arrived from New York to-day. There were no politicians among the passengers so far as could be learned, and Gov. Wilson said he knew of none who might come.

This is the first time Mrs. Wilson and her daughters have visited Bermuda, and they are enchanted with the place.

Kenneth L. Ellis of Mount Vernon, a Princeton sophomore, accompanied by his father, Howard Ellis, is at the Inverurie. The young man acted as escort for Miss Eleanor Wilson at all the football games. In regard to his presence here the young man said:

"It is all a mere coincidence. I came here for the Thanksgiving recess and will return in a week. There is no romance about the visit."

N. Y. CENTRAL ROADS INDICTED FOR REBATING

Federal Jury Acts Against Coal
Company Too—High Officials Under Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Subsidiaries of the New York Central Railroad—the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, the Big Four Railroad and the Chicago and Indiana Southern—and the O'Gara Coal Company were made subjects of indictments this afternoon by the Federal Grand Jury. It is said also an indictment had been voted but not yet returned against Thomas O'Gara, president of the coal company.

The true bills charge rebating to the coal company by the railroads and are the result of an investigation begun several days ago. Statements made at the Federal Building are to the effect that higher officials of the New York Central Railroad may be questioned before the investigation ends.

The Interstate Commerce Commission through Commissioner James S. Harlan several weeks ago conducted hearings in Chicago, New York and Washington in reference to the O'Gara Coal Company in Chicago. Explanations which were made on demand of the commission were not satisfactory and criminal prosecution was recommended to District Attorney James H. Wilkerson. The latter has been conducting the Grand Jury investigation personally.

He is assisted by Oliver E. Pagan, assistant to Attorney-General Wickham and the indictment expert of the Department of Justice; C. C. Semple, special agent for the commission; Rush T. Butler, counsel for the commerce body; and E. T. Dakin, examiner.

George M. Glazier, auditor for the Lake Shore line at Cleveland, Ohio, was the principal witness before the Grand Jury to-day. R. M. Huddleston, general auditor for the New York Central Lines, was before the inquisitorial body earlier.

Mr. Huddleston endeavored at hearings in Chicago and Washington to explain the payment of \$60,000 involved, taking the entire blame upon his own shoulders. He at one time said that the payment was made for 300 cars of coal that had been lost. Records presented did not substantiate this explanation.

It is understood the general auditor will be granted immunity in the Grand Jury investigation because of testimony he gave before the Grand Jury.

Federal authorities declare that in his previous testimony at hearings he was undoubtedly endeavoring to shield higher officials.

President W. C. Brown of the New York Central Lines testified at a hearing in New York. Mr. Brown, it is declared, assisted in the organization of the O'Gara company in 1905.

DANTE FOR THE POOR.

Montclair Neighborhood House Also to Give Them Shakespeare.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 22.—Montclair's new neighborhood house, located in the poorer section of the town by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, has made a public appeal for works of Dante and Shakespeare.

Miss S. M. Wiggins, who is in charge of the house, opened a branch of the Free Public Library there, but there is such a great demand for the writings of the two poets that the books available are not sufficient to fill requirements and the literary public of Montclair has been asked to let the neighborhood workers have their spare copies of Dante and Shakespeare.

MISS GARVIN'S BODY IN RIVER.

Daughter of Ex-Governor of Connecticut Drowned Herself.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 22.—The body of Miss Norma Garvin, daughter of former Governor L. F. C. Garvin, was discovered in about five feet of water near the shore of New River, Lonsdale, today. It was a short distance from the spot where boys found her hat and handbag yesterday afternoon.

Medical Examiner Alexander Marshall of Cumberland gave the cause of death as "suicide during temporary insanity."

Miss Garvin left her home in Lonsdale Wednesday evening, saying she would attend a lecture on woman suffrage here. The place where the body was found is in just the opposite direction from the Lonsdale station and it is half a mile from Dr. Garvin's home.

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ROBIN ADMITS HE SOUGHT HYDE

Banker Went to Chamberlain with "Card of Recommendation."

DEFENCE IS ELATED

Deputy Chamberlain Testifies City Deposited With Carnegie Trust in 1907.

WHITMAN CONTRADICTED

Evidence Introduced to Prove
Trust Company Had Margin of Funds.

Just before adjournment at 7 o'clock last evening Deputy City Chamberlain Walsh appeared to land a severe blow on the prosecution in the case of former Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. Replying to a question on cross-examination he testified that the Carnegie Trust Company had city deposits as far back as 1907, before Mr. Hyde was Chamberlain. Mr. Walsh admitted that he had only the records of his office to go by, but it was there set forth.

This was directly contradictory to the assertion of District Attorney Whitman in his opening address that Charles H. Hyde had been the first City Chamberlain to give city funds to the trust company and that it was all done because of the Chamberlain's close relations with William J. Cummins, who was the principal owner of the institution.

It was a tedious day in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, lightened only by the spirit with which Joseph G. Robin met some of the personal questions on cross-examination from Max D. Steuer of counsel for the man who is accused of demanding or accepting a bribe as a public officer. Such as it was, however, the defence seemed to think it had scored some very good points.

They got Robin to admit that not only did the Northern Bank have \$250,000 on deposit in the Carnegie Trust Company on August 22, 1910, and \$120,000 to \$130,000 in notes of the same company, but that his other enterprises had accounts there also. The amount was said to be around \$500,000, or perhaps more; but this was not allowed to appear on examination.

The defence also seemed to think it made a strong point in the line of discrediting the testimony of Robin in the matter of the \$100,000 bond his bank had given to the city. Robin testified that when he thought the city deposits were about to be raised from around \$120,000 because he had loaned the Carnegie Trust \$130,000 he spoke about that bond. He said he understood that a bank could only carry within about \$5,000 of its bond. Fred E. Goldmann, one of his former managers, acknowledged on cross-examination that Robin's bank had carried all the way from \$250,000 to \$900,000 daily all during the year 1910, before and after August 22.

As soon as Justice Goff had taken his seat yesterday morning and the jury, after a night at the Murray Hill Hotel, was in readiness, Mr. Steuer, aided by John B. Stanchfield and Mr. Hyde, went after Robin again. When the session closed the night before Mr. Steuer was trying to make Robin admit, among other things, that if the Carnegie Trust had gone down on August 23, because he had refused to let it have \$130,000, his Northern Bank would have suffered a disastrous loss. He took up matters of Robin's other concerns yesterday.

Robin admitted smilingly that some of his other numerous enterprises had deposits in the Carnegie Trust. He instanced the Northern Bank with \$250,000, and the Etina Indemnity Company with \$50,000 or \$60,000, and then he said he "could not remember."

The Bank of Discount did not have any money in the Carnegie, nor the Fidelity Development Company, Robin said, but the Washington Savings Bank had. He was not allowed to say how large this deposit was. He didn't know about the Bankers Realty and Security Company. Then he remembered that the Washington Savings Bank had about \$50,000, the Fidelity Development Company \$30,000 and the Bankers Realty and Security Company \$50,000 or \$60,000 in the Northern. He answered to all others that he "did not know," he "did not think so."

Robin did not want to admit that when the Northern Bank went down yesterday, thing else he had went with it. He thought the Fidelity Development Company had all right now.

"We are trying to get that out of bankruptcy now as a solvent concern," he said. What appeared for a time to be a discrepancy in his testimony on direct examination and on cross-examination developed at this point when Mr. Steuer suddenly jumped to the interview of August 22, when Hyde is alleged to have forced him to make the \$130,000 loan. Robin quoted Cummins as saying that if the bonds of New York city were not in the box the next day the Banking Superintendent might close the institution.

It was cleared up a little later. Robin testified that only money was lent. The collateral for the \$130,000 loan from the Carnegie Trust Company was mortgages and 52 per cent of the capital stock of the Public Bank, all of which was owned by Joseph Marcus. The face value of this was about \$600,000 and it had been pledged for a loan of \$230,000.

A little later Robin admitted that several days later he had been given to understand the \$130,000 note had been taken up and destroyed, and in its place the Northern Bank had received a \$130,000 year.

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SCHRANK CALLED PARANOID.

Man Who Shot Roosevelt Sent to Asylum for Insane.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—John Schrank, would-be assassin of Theodore Roosevelt, was pronounced a paranoiac by the commission of alienists in a report to the Municipal Court this morning.

Following the filing of the report and an examination of witnesses to prove the actual shooting as a matter of precaution, Schrank was adjudged insane by Judge Backus and was committed to the Northern Insane Asylum in Winnebago, near Oshkosh. He will be sent there on Monday. If he is pronounced cured later he will be tried for attempted murder.

The commission found that Schrank has an exalted opinion of himself and thinks he was ordained to save this country from civil strife by shooting Roosevelt and upholding the "third term tradition."

Since Schrank has been pronounced a paranoiac steps will be taken by District Attorney Zabel to have a guardian appointed to administer his property, a twelve family apartment building at 432 East Eighty-first street, New York, said to be worth approximately \$25,000.

"MONTE CARLO" WELLS

Sentenced to 5 Years
Notorious French Swindler Goes to Prison—Case Long Drawn Out.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—One of the most interesting cases ever heard in the Paris courts came to an end to-day when the quasi-banker Charles Rivier, also known as Monte Carlo Wells, the man who according to his own testimony has broken the bank at Monte Carlo on several occasions by his system, was sentenced to five years in prison and fined 5,000 francs (\$800) for swindling many persons out of approximately \$168,000 by his ambitious but acknowledged fraudulent "get rich quick" schemes.

M. Rivier's mistress, Mme. Jeanne Burna, who was arrested with him last January on his yacht at Portsmouth, England, was sentenced to thirteen months in prison and fined 1,000 francs (\$200).

M. Rivier's trial and also that of Mme. Burna were begun in Paris on November 14, but judgment was reserved until to-day. The charge against the banker was fraud in connection with an investment scheme known as the "rente bi-mensuelle," which offered to pay all subscribers interest at the rate of one per cent, a day, or the unprecedented amount of 365 per cent a year, and also to return the capital at the end of three months.

With much advertisement the scheme was floated in October, 1910, and attracted so many investors that by April, 1911, when the banker went to England, \$400,000 had been handed over by gullible persons.

At first some of the subscribers really received payment of capital and interest at the end of the first three months, but \$168,000 remained in the possession of the banker. Following his journey to England M. Rivier's dupes discovered that they had been swindled and after a search by the authorities the banker was taken into custody aboard his yacht lying off Portsmouth.

The lawyers for M. Rivier contended during his trial that their client should not be punished because persons invested in a scheme which they may have known was full of risks. M. Casanova for the defence argued that the courts were not meant to protect either knaves or idiots. The accused man during his trial explained the workings of his scheme and declared he intended to pay the large amount of interest by means of a secret mortgage (a method of doubling after each loss) which having proved successful at Monte Carlo, he hoped, also, to succeed on the Paris Bourse and on the London Stock Exchange.

M. Rivier when questioned by the Judge in regard to his operations at Monte Carlo declared that he had not only broken the bank there once but on about ten occasions. In 1889, he said, he cleared off with \$400,000 and in August, 1910, during the existence of the "rente bi-mensuelle" he pocketed \$12,400 by his system. The banker said that his system had its origin in the simple game of marbles. He made his first study of it when watching his school comrades betting on the game.

During the trial over 2,000 of the persons whom M. Rivier had swindled were represented by counsel and they claimed the money now held by the English bankruptcy officials.

DOCTOR HELD AS WIFE SLAYER.

Obituary Indicted on Charge of Poisoning First Spouse.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A secret indictment was returned by a special Grand Jury this afternoon against Dr. Arthur B. Smith, charging him with first degree murder in the killing of his first wife by poisoning. Smith was put in jail.

The special Grand Jury began its investigation Tuesday morning, summoning many prominent people to get evidence regarding the sudden death of Mrs. Smith No. 1. The most important were Dr. C. C. Howard, chemist, and Dr. J. J. Coons, pathologist of Columbus, who examined portions of the body of Mrs. Smith exhumed at Fern City Cemetery.

Mrs. Mabel Merchant Smith, wife No. 2, graduated the city hospital and was employed there. Dr. Smith has been actively engaged in hospital practice for years.

GALE SWEEPS LAKE SUPERIOR.

Nearly 100 Vessels Tied Up Until Storm Subsides.

Sault Ste. Marie, Nov. 22.—A terrific northwest gale has tied up navigation of Lake Superior during the last twenty-four hours.

Nearly 100 vessels are lying under White Fish Point to-day waiting until the storm subsides. The captain of the Filbert said the gale was the most severe of the year.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS LEFT ESTATE OF \$4,351,854

Nearly All of It Goes to Mrs. Bliss, His Son and His Daughter.

HAD MANY INVESTMENTS

Cemetery Plot and Family Mausoleum in Woodlawn Cost Almost \$63,000.

The appraisal of the estate of Cornelius N. Bliss, long treasurer of the Republican National Committee, shows that in addition to his large holdings in the dry goods firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., he had stock in a dozen or more textile companies throughout the country.

Mr. Bliss's estate was appraised by Joseph L. Berry at \$4,351,854, of which \$120,000 was in real estate, his town house at 20 East Thirty-seventh street. The net estate is \$4,100,519. The outlay for funeral expenses was \$77,650, which included \$45,000 for a family mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery and \$17,729 for the plot.

The chief legatees were Mrs. Elizabeth N. Bliss, the widow, Mrs. Lizzie P. Bliss, a daughter, and Cornelius N. Bliss, a son. Mrs. Bliss received \$1,358,248, her daughter got \$1,344,335, and her son \$1,377,835. The will left \$5,000 each to Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and her two children, Elizabeth A. Bliss and Cornelius N. Bliss 3rd.

The largest items in the personal estate were promissory notes owned to Mr. Bliss by his firm for \$1,016,500 and for \$502,678. The furniture, art objects, library and other contents of his town house, as well as the contents of his stable, are appraised at \$17,313. He had two autos appraised at \$4,500. The contents of his country place at Ossining, N. J., are appraised at \$2,345 and his horses, carriages and live stock at \$2,480.

Mr. Bliss's securities included the following: 134 shares of the Otis Company, \$266,000; Baltimore and Ohio bonds, \$66,361; Atchafalaya bonds, \$25,275; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern bonds, \$54,612; Northern Pacific bonds, \$46,548; Delaware and Hudson bonds, \$36,086; New Haven bonds, \$30,164; Union Pacific bonds, \$40,890; Jersey Central, \$24,375; Atlantic Coast Line, \$48,154; Lake Shore, \$23,901; Southern Pacific, \$23,150; 50 shares Chemical Bank stock, \$22,000; 507 shares Fourth National, \$116,235; 500 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, \$42,961; 717 shares New Haven, \$68,251; 500 shares Manhattan Railway, \$66,750; 150 shares Westinghouse Company, \$4,650; 630 shares American Telephone and Telegraph, \$81,341; 326 shares Pullman Company, \$50,774; 172 shares Associated Merchants Company, \$17,200; 312 shares New York Dock Company, \$10,830; 250 shares United Dry Goods Company, \$15,626; 625 shares New York Central, \$65,000; 250 shares Chicago and Northwestern, \$35,562; Boston and Maine bonds, \$52,181; 125 shares Old Colony Trust Company, \$50,400; 160 shares Pepperell Manufacturing Company, \$17,380; 150 shares Androscoog Mills, \$27,000; 40 shares Columbia Manufacturing Company, \$72,000; 90 shares Thorndike Company, \$90,000; 72 shares Boston Duck Company, \$63,600; 100 shares Franklin Company, \$15,200; 335 shares Cardis Mills Company, \$50,250; 100 shares Draper Company, \$20,500; 125 shares Edison Illuminating Company, \$35,375; 200 shares Massachusetts Gas Company, \$19,400; 55 shares Bates Manufacturing Company, \$13,640; 100 shares Security National Bank, \$16,000; 300 shares Central Leather Company, \$30,000; 300 shares American Surety Company, \$30,000; 50 shares Home Insurance Company, \$34,000; 212 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company, \$26,601; 150 shares C. G. Gunther & Sons, \$14,250; Mail and Express bonds, \$11,105; American Round Bale Press bonds, \$11,611; Jekyll Island Club bonds, \$2,501; Broad Street Realty Company bonds, \$30,750; 100 shares Finch, Van Slyke & McConnell Company, \$9,000; 150 shares Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, \$50,000 and 50 shares Madison Square Garden Company, \$2,000.

Mr. Bliss's interest in the profits of his firm for the period between July 1, 1911, and his death on October 9, 1911, was \$11,390. The appraisal showed that \$360 was due his estate on two life insurance policies he took out in 1890 and for which he had accepted the surrender value just before his death.

Mr. Bliss's oil paintings included a Corot, "Edge of the River," \$1,500; "Patience," by J. C. Viret, \$600; "Country Landscape," by J. C. Cazin, \$1,067, and "Country Road in Summer," J. C. Cazin, \$666.

T. R. RAN FOURTH IN FLORIDA.

Socialists Took Second Place, With 60 Per Cent. Gain.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 22.—Roosevelt, who was generally expected to run second in this State, was fourth man, complete official returns except one county show. The Socialists polled 4,826 votes, an increase of about 60 per cent, which placed them second. Wilson has a majority of 20,000.

The Democratic Congress candidates won by increased majorities. The split in the Republican party was no more than a split in the Republican vote. The Colonel got nothing from the Democrats.

LANDED IN POLICEMAN'S ARMS.

Frightened by Fire, Child Leaps From Second Story Window.

Dora Cohen, 8 years old, frightened by fire in the cellar of the tenement in which she lived at 1722 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, jumped last night from a window of the second floor and was caught in the arms of Sgt. William Plant, who handled his little burden as neatly as Hobe Baker does punts.

The fire started in refuse and caused a lot of smoke, which started a panic among the tenants. Dora climbed out on the sill, and seeing the husky form of Plant beneath yelled to him and jumped into his arms.

KILLS WIFE AT HER REQUEST.

Frenchman Ends Incurable's Agony and Gives Himself Up.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 22.—M. Beguery, a sexagenarian whose wife had suffered from the agonies of an incurable malady, today yielded to her oft repeated requests and killed her with three revolver shots. The couple were very attached, but her sufferings made the wife twice attempt to commit suicide. M. Beguery surrendered to the police after he had ended his wife's sufferings.

The sister of the wife arrived at the station house shortly after and exclaimed: "Beguery, you are a saint. I knew what she suffered for a year and what you endured."

Madame Beguery's sufferings had made her husband neurotic, so much so that his friends feared for his reason. The event occurred at Sannois, near Paris.

DECIES TO SIT IN THE LORDS.

Vivien Gould's Husband Elected to Representative Peerage.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Official Gazette announces the election of Baron Decies, who married Miss Vivien Gould, as an Irish representative peer in place of the late Lord Crofton.

SUE POLO PLAYER FOR SHIRTS.

London Tradesmen Get Judgment for \$246.78 Against Waterbury.

NEWPORT, Nov. 22.—Through their Newport attorneys Beale & Inman, shirt makers of London, secured a judgment in the District Court to-day against Lawrence Waterbury, the well known polo player and a frequent visitor here during the summer.

The action is on book account and the amount of the judgment is \$246.78.

ELECTION MUDDLE DEEPENS.

California T. R. Men to Fight Democrats by Suing for Recounts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The election contest is now in a muddle from which it will not be extricated for some time. The Progressive in Los Angeles county have decided to file a suit in equity demanding actual recount of the ballots in those precincts covered by a writ of mandate issued yesterday in favor of the Democrats.

After consulting with the Governor it has been decided by the Progressives to carry the fight against the Democrats into every county where the returns showed a plurality for Wilson and where the canvass was conducted as in Los Angeles county. Mandamus writs will be applied for wherever the Supervisors used both the tally sheets and the certificates of the election judges.

WOMEN TO LOOK LIKE TIPS "T."

They Will Dress in Straight Line With Oblique Hats on Top.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The spring maid of 1913 is to be straight front, straight back, hipless and curvilinear as a figure 1.

In point of fact the young woman of fashion is to look like a straight line with an oblique line at the top. The oblique line is the hat.

The National Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, who are in convention here and who represent the ready made garment manufacturers from Philadelphia to the Pacific Coast, so forecast the styles of next season.

Skirts are to be perfectly straight, looking like an envelope, they say. Jackets are to be the same. Narrow skirts will prevail with a slash. It's absolutely the only way of assuring safety, the manufacturers say. It has been demonstrated that women wearing narrow skirts unslashed are in constant danger from falls.

COURT NEAR TO CUSSING.

Judge Cox's Plaintiff Proves to Be the Dampscreeklessest of Men.

Judge Cox of the United States Court, of Appeals was dashing through a court calendar yesterday when he said something like a cuss word, stammered, halted, tried again, hesitated and was lost.

The jurist then removed his glasses, wiped his eyes with a handkerchief and with a corrugated brow scrutinized the sheet of paper before him at close range. Finally he dropped the schedule and summoned Clerk Rockmore, who after a whispered conference called out:

"No. 17."

Those in the court room consulted their schedules and opposite the number 17 found this word:

"Dampscreeklessest of Men."

The judge had only got as far as the first syllable in the name of the Swedish steamship company which is suing the United Fruit Company. What the Dam & Co. company is suing for no one seemed to know.

Clerk Rockmore says he is going to master the pronunciation of Dam & Co. and use it on importunate litigants.

JAIL FOR SHORT WEIGHT.